

Wellsburg, entitled "Notes on the Settlement and Indian Wars of the Western Parts of Virginia and Pennsylvania from 1763 to 1783, Inclusive." It was the first work published which gave a view of the state of society, manners and customs of the first settlers of the Western country. It has been widely read, and it must form the basis of the intelligent study of Western annals, for without a knowledge of the character of the people who made pioneer history, it will be impossible to understand it properly, and without this correct understanding, an attempt to study our National History will result largely in failure.

and later was a student in Jefferson Academy at Cannonsburg, Pennsylvania. Entering the ministry, he became pastor of three churches in what is now West Virginia, viz.: one at West Liberty, Ohio county, and St. John's and St. Paul's in Brooke county. Dr. Duffridge died at Wellsburg, Brooke county, November 9th, 1921. He was one of the most scholarly men whose name appears in the early history of West Virginia.

of the eastern counties, yet the representation of each on the floor of the General Assembly was the same. It was asserted that it was taxation without representation, and great dissatisfaction was developed among the men who were felling the forests on the western slope of the Alleghanies and in the valleys toward the Ohio.

3. A Constitutional Convention.—There was a popular demand for a Constitutional Convention, and the Assembly, in 1827-8, passed an act providing that a vote should be taken upon the question. This resulted in a large majority in favor of the Convention, and that body assembled in Richmond October 5th, 1829. It was the most remarkable body of men that had assembled in Virginia since that which ratified the Federal Constitution in 1788. There sat James Madison and James Monroe, ex-Presidents of the United States; John Randolph



JUDGE EDWIN S. DUNCAN.*

*Judge Edwin S. Duncan, the member from Harrison county, was born in Shenandoah county, Virginia, in the year 1790. He came to Randolph county in 1810, and was soon after elected to the House of Delegates. He served as chief staff officer in Colonel Booth's Virginia Regiment during the second war with Great Britain. In 1816 he removed to Harrison county. He was prosecuting attorney of Lewis county in 1816, a member of the State Senate in 1820; appointed United States District Attorney for the Western District of Virginia in 1824; was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1829-30; was elected a judge of the General Court of Virginia and of the

of Roanoke, and many others renowned for their wisdom and eloquence. The body was composed of ninety-six members.* At length the work of the Convention was done, but it did not meet the expectations of the people west of the mountains, who had hoped to secure an extension of the right of suffrage and a more equable basis of representation.

4. Chronicles of Border Warfare.—One of the most valuable works relating to the history of West Virginia was that known as "Chronicles of Border Warfare," written by Alexander Withers and published by Joseph Israel at Clarksburg in 1831. The work has been very scarce for years, but has been reprinted recently. It contains a vast fund of information pertaining to the Indian wars in West Virginia, and of the trials, privations, and hardships to which our pioneer settlers were subjected.

5. The History of the Valley.—In 1833 there was printed at Winchester, Virginia, a work having the

Eighteenth Circuit in 1831; was appointed by the Governor to represent Virginia at the World's Fair in London, England, in 1862; and after his return from this service he retired to private life. He died February 4th, 1868.

*Of the whole number of members, eighteen were from the territory now embraced within the limits of West Virginia. These were: William McCoy, of Pendleton county; Andrew Belrus, of Monroe; William Smith, of Greenbrier; John Baxter, of Pocahontas; Thomas Griggs, Jr., and Hierome L. Opie, of Jefferson; William Naylor and William Donaldson, of Hampshire; Elisha Boyd and Philip Pendleton, of Berkeley; Edwin S. Duncan, of Harrison; John Laidley, of Cabell; Lewis Summers, of Kanawha; Adam See, of Randolph; Philip Doddridge and Alexander Campbell, of Brooke, and Charles S. Morgan and Eugenius M. Wilson, of Monongalia.

title of the "History of the Valley," by Samuel Kercheval, and to it we are indebted for much of our knowledge of the early history of the Eastern Panhandle and of the South Branch Valley. The work is now very rare, although it was reprinted in 1851 at Woodstock, in the Shenandoah Valley. Historians place a very high value on it.

6. The First Railroad in West Virginia.—The first stone laid in the construction of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad was put in place on July 4th, 1828, by Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, then the only survivor of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. From that time onward the work was prosecuted vigorously, until, on the first day of December, 1834, the road was opened to Harper's Ferry, eighty-one miles distant from Baltimore.

7. Over the Mountains to the Ohio River.—On November 5th, 1842, the whistle of the locomotive



ACCOMMODATION WAGON, BEING USED BY THE RAILROAD.

was heard for the first time at Cumberland City, in Western Maryland. Then work began on both sides of the mountains. The construction of the road was at that time the greatest triumph of engineering skill that had been witnessed in this or any other country. December 24th, 1852, the last spike was driven, and on the evening of January 1st, 1853, the President of the road with his guests from the city of Baltimore and the States of Maryland and Virginia, stood on the banks of the Ohio river at Wheeling, having been carried thither by the first through train from the Atlantic ocean to the Ohio river. The construction of the road from Grafton to the Ohio at Parkersburg was commenced late in December, 1852, and opened to Parkersburg May 1st, 1857. Such were the first railroads constructed in West Virginia.

1. The Maryland - Virginia Boundary.—Some years after the planting of the Fairfax Stone, Maryland claimed that it should have been located at the first fountain of the South Branch of the Potomac, instead of at that at the North Branch, and as early as 1753, Horatio Sharpe, governor of that Colony, sent Thomas Cresap, the most prominent man in Western Maryland, to make a map of the region drained by the upper branches of the Potomac.

2. Virginia Prepares to Make a Defense.—Through all the years from 1753 to 1830, Maryland continued to urge that the southwest corner of that State should be at the first fountain of the South Branch, and, in the last-named year, Governor Floyd of Virginia appointed Charles J. Faulkner, Sr., of

Martinsburg, to embody testimony on the part of Virginia. This he did, and his report, completed in 1832, stayed for a time the controversy which, however, has been revived recently.

10. Construction of the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal.—This canal, though no part of it was in West Virginia, yet exerted a great influence upon the trade of the eastern part of the State. May 29th, 1828, Congress appropriated \$1,000,000 towards the construction of the canal. Hundreds of laborers were employed for a number of years, and the great waterway from the mountains at Cumberland, to Alexandria, below Washington City, was formally opened for traffic, October 10th, 1850.

11. Rioting on the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal.—In 1838, the laborers on the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal quit work and in a body nearly a thousand strong, marched from Hancock and intermediate points toward Old Town, on the borders of Hampshire and Morgan counties, terrorizing the inhabitants. They crossed into what is now West Virginia, and A. W. McDonald, David Gibson and twenty-five other inhabitants of Hampshire county, addressed a communication from Romney to the governor asking for arms for the defense of the people of that county and of the adjoining county of Morgan. Gov. David Campbell hastened to comply and, January 6th, 1838, ordered 200 stand of arms to be sent to Hampshire for the use of the 77th Regiment, and 100 stand to be sent to Morgan for the use of the 89th Regiment. This was the first riot of any character within the limits of West Virginia.

12. The First Steamboats on the Little Kanawha River.—The first steamboat on the Little Kanawha river, that reached the town of Elizabeth, was the "Sciota Belle" in the year 1842. This boat was built at Parkersburg and only made one voyage on the Little Kanawha when it was taken to the Muskingum river for the trade for which it had been built. The second steamer to reach Elizabeth was the "Lodi" in 1847.

CHAPTER XV.

JURISDICTION OVER THE OHIO: CONSTITUTIONAL
CONVENTION: INSURRECTION AT HARPER'S FERRY.

From 1842 to 1860.

1. Founding of Bethany College.—Bethany College at Bethany in Brooke county, was founded in 1841, in which year the first building was erected. The founder was Alexander Campbell, who regarded



ALEXANDER CAMPBELL.*

the establishment of the college as the consummation of all his earthly projects. The village of Bethany was chosen as the location of the institution because it was believed that no healthier soil, purer air or lovelier scenery could be found in the United States. The college continued to prosper and the roll of graduates contains the names of men of pre-eminent ability and scholarship—men who are performing a faithful part in the world's work.

* Alexander Campbell, the founder of Bethany College, was born in County Antrim, Ireland, September 12th, 1798, and came to the United States in October, 1809. A noted theologian, his labors were devoted to the restoration of primitive Christianity. In 1818, he opened in his own house a school for both sexes—known